

West Rand District Municipality (Registration number DC 48) Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

(Registration number DC 48)

Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

General Information

Country	/ of	incor	poration	and	domicile

Legal form of entity

Mayoral committee

Executive Mayor

Councillors

South Africa

Municipality(MFMA)

K.M. Nawa

J. Phiri (Speaker)

S. Ngweventsha (Chief Whip)

L. Nkosiyane (MMC: Finance)N. Lipudi (MMC: Infrastructure)M. Gama (MMC: Human Settlement)K. Blaai(MMC: Corporate Services)

P. Kgoleng(MMC: Health and Social Development)

O. Caldeira (MMC: Rural Development)

B. Xulu (MMC: Public Safety)

T.E. Mphithikezi(MMC: Local Development)

B.D. Blake M.F. Chohledi T.N. Daniel P.H.C. De Jager

P.H.C. De Jage D.S. Thabe R.J.A. Harris L.A. Isherwood G.S. Isherwood M.V. Jiba J.W.W. Julius

N.G. Kasibi S.N. Khenene F.F. Ngcobo M.J. Selibo A.I. Lebopa T.F. Foteng

T.F. Foteng M. Holenstein J. Hoon

R. Lees

T.B.N. Mavuso

S. Mcungeli M.V. Mfazi

N.P. Mosetle

D.E. Ngubane

MAN N

M.N. Nomandla

M. Nqoro

W.M. Plaatjie

D.H. Pretorius

P.L. Seemela

P. Simon

C.P. Zagagana

J.D.W. Zwart

S.Handula(Chairperson MPAC)

West Rand District Municipality (Registration number DC 48)

(Registration number DC 48)
Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

General Information

Grading of local authority 3

Accounting Officer M.D. Mokoena

Chief Finance Officer (CFO) M.J. Ratlhogo

Business address Cnr 6th & Park Street

Randfontein

1760

Postal address Private Bag X 033

Randfontein

1760

Bankers Standard Bank

Auditors Auditor General South Africa

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual consolidated financial statements presented to the provincial

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Abbreviations						
COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases					
DMA	District Management Area					
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa					
SA GAAP	South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Pra	ictice				
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice					
WRDA	West Rand Development Agency					
IAS	International Accounting Standards					
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant					
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards					
FMG Finance Management Grant						
VAT Value Added Taxation						
EPWP Expanded Public Works Programme						
MSIG Municipal System Improvement Grant						

(Registration number DC 48) Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The accounting officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual consolidated financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the annual consolidated financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the entity as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual consolidated financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual consolidated financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The accounting officer acknowledges that he is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the economic entity and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the accounting officer sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the economic entity and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the economic entity's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the economic entity is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the economic entity. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the economic entity endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The accounting officer is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

The accounting officer has reviewed the economic entity's cash flow forecast for the year to June 30, 2014 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the economic entity has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The entity is wholly dependent on the grants received from national and provincial treasury for continued funding of operations. The annual consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis that the entity is a going concern and that the economic entity has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the entity.

Although the accounting officer are primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the entity, they are supported by the economic entity's external auditors.

The annual consolidated financial statemen were approved by the accounting officer on	ts set out on pages 5 to 61, which have been prepared on the going concern bas 30 September, 2013
Acting Accouting Officer E.M. Koloi	

Statement of Financial Position as at June 30, 2013

		Econom	ic entity	Controllir	ng entity
Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2013	Restated 2012	2013	Restated 2012
Assets					
Current Assets					
Current portion of long term receivables	11	-	124,191	-	124,191
Inventories	12	649,731	625,363	486,114	550,830
Receivables from exchange transactions	13	5,979,365	9,174,312	5,565,502	8,838,096
VAT receivable	14	4,468,865	5,803,576	4,468,865	5,803,576
Cash and cash equivalents	15	82,399,314	99,514,056	80,888,627	99,282,579
Other financial assets	8	295,143	2,261,189	-	-
		93,792,418	117,502,687	91,409,108	114,599,272
Non-Current Assets					
Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity	3	116,659	116,659	116,659	116,659
Investment property	4	591,524	1,172,286	591,524	1,172,286
Property, plant and equipment	5	87,931,526	102,766,228	67,388,132	80,422,968
Intangible assets	6	1,802,393	111,769	1,712,987	-
Investments in controlled entities	7	-	-	14,578,528	14,578,528
Deferred tax	9	-	399,845	-	-
Long term receivables	11	840,824	727,244	840,824	727,244
		91,282,926	105,294,031	85,228,654	97,017,685
Total Assets		185,075,344	222,796,718	176,637,762	211,616,957
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Retirement benefit obligation	10	974,364	1,057,667	974,364	1,057,667
Finance lease obligation	19	1,545,468	1,637,182	1,520,978	1,607,794
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	20	896,929	3,845,081	141,013	3,089,165
Other financial liabilities	21	3,270,810	2,955,089	3,270,810	2,955,089
Provisions	22	3,035,355	3,366,602	3,035,355	3,366,602
Current tax payable	23	33,353	-	-	-
Payables from exchange transactions	24	23,281,981	21,864,188	22,838,196	19,878,554
		33,038,260	34,725,809	31,780,716	31,954,871
Non-Current Liabilities					
Deferred tax	9	322,156	-	-	-
Retirement benefit obligation	10	38,986,403	34,078,900	38,986,403	34,078,900
Finance lease obligation	19	3,457,161	2,177,428	3,457,161	2,152,938
Other financial liabilities	21	1,759,460	5,241,812	1,759,460	5,241,812
Provisions	22	10,313,837	8,611,323	10,313,837	8,611,323
		54,839,017	50,109,463	54,516,861	50,084,973
Total Liabilities		87,877,277	84,835,272	86,297,577	82,039,844
Net Assets		97,198,067	137,961,446	90,340,185	129,577,113
Reserves					
Revaluation reserve	17	1,395,256	1,618,307	-	-
Government grant reserve	18	3,833,428	4,532,815	-	-
Accumulated surplus		91,969,364	131,810,324	90,340,166	129,577,112
Total Net Assets		97,198,048	137,961,446	90,340,166	129,577,112
			,		,,

Statement of Financial Performance

		Economi	ic entity	Controllir	ng entity
Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2013	Restated 2012	2013	Restated 2012
Revenue					
Service charges	26	2,972,111	3,399,354	2,972,111	3,399,354
Government grants & subsidies	27	180,319,128	178,093,066	180,319,128	175,243,999
Other income	28	23,721,577	3,804,293	23,445,935	3,561,301
Interest received - investment	33	5,235,493	6,557,933	5,235,493	6,557,933
Rental of facilities and equipment	37	1,709,896	1,565,358	1,709,896	1,565,358
Interest received (trading)		125,400	275,236	99,023	78,389
Income from agency services		24,837,750	31,934,250	24,837,750	31,934,250
Licences and permits		182,589	155,426	182,589	155,426
Total revenue		239,103,944	225,784,916	238,801,925	222,496,010
Expenditure					
Personnel	30	(153,197,269)	(136,519,362)	(151,324,868)	(135,100,739)
Remuneration of councillors	31	(7,989,002)	(7,548,651)	(7,989,002)	(7,548,651)
Debt impairment	32	(23,890,852)	(2,303,280)	(23,890,852)	(2,303,280)
Depreciation and amortisation	34	(15,149,850)	(15,598,943)	(13,327,621)	(13,460,853)
Finance costs	35	(729,083)	(939,711)	· ·	(939,711)
Collection costs		-	(4,721)	-	(4,721)
Repairs and maintenance		(2,640,188)	(2,257,994)	(2,554,474)	(2,002,739)
Grants and subsidies paid	38	-	(13,783,071)	(4,394,200)	(16,321,671)
General Expenses	29	(73,117,764)	(64,992,332)	(71,430,792)	(63,196,290)
Total expenditure		(276,714,008)	(243,948,065)	(275,640,892)	(240,878,655)
Operating deficit		(37,610,064)	(18,163,149)	(36,838,967)	(18,382,645)
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities		-	(899,265)	-	(899,265)
Deficit before taxation		(37,610,064)	(19,062,414)	(36,838,967)	(19,281,910)
Taxation	36	755,354	(222,197)	-	-
Deficit for the year		(38,365,418)	(18,840,217)	(36,838,967)	(19,281,910)
Attributable to:					
Owners of the controlling entity		(38,365,418)	(18,840,217)	(36,838,967)	(19,281,910)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Share capital / Sha contributed capital	are premium	Total share capital	Revaluation reserve	Government grant reserve	Total reserves	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Economic entity Balance at July 1, 2011 Changes in net assets	100	(100)	-	-	2,298,122	2,298,122	157,626,662	159,924,784
Revaluation of Katlego Capital grants used to purchase PPE	- -	-	-	1,841,358 -	- 2,849,067	1,841,358 2,849,067	-	1,841,358 2,849,067
Net income (losses) recognised directly in net assets Surplus for the year		-	-	1,841,358 -	2,849,067	4,690,425	(18,840,217)	4,690,425 (18,840,217)
Total recognised income and expenses for the year Change in useful life estimate	-	-	-	1,841,358	2,849,067	4,690,425	(18,840,217)	(14,149,792)
Offsetting of depreciation on assets purchased via capital grants	-	-	-	-	(614,374)	(614,374)	(6,830,472) (145,649)	(6,830,472) (760,023)
Offsetting of depreciation on revalued assets	-	-	-	(223,051)	-	(223,051)	-	(223,051)
Total changes	-	-	-	1,618,307	2,234,693	3,853,000	(25,816,338)	(21,963,338)
Opening balance as previously reported Adjustments	100	(100)	-	1,618,307	4,532,815	6,151,122	136,116,508	142,267,630
Correction of errors		-	-	-	-	-	(6,704,164)	(6,704,164)
Balance at July 1, 2012 as restated Changes in net assets	100	(100)	-	1,618,307	4,532,815	6,151,122	129,412,344	135,563,466
Offsetting of depreciation on assets purchased via capital grants	-	-	-	-	(699,387)	(699,387)	699,387	-
Offsetting of depreciation on revalued assets	-	-	-	(223,051)	-	(223,051)	223,051	-
Net income (losses) recognised directly in net assets Surplus for the year		-	-	(223,051)	,	(922,438)	922,438 (38,365,418)	(38,365,418)
Total recognised income and expenses for the year	-	-	-	(223,051)	(699,387)	(922,438)	(37,442,980)	(38,365,418)
Total changes	-	-	-	(223,051)	(699,387)	(922,438)	(37,442,980)	(38,365,418)
Balance at June 30, 2013	100	(100)	-	1,395,256	3,833,428	5,228,684	91,969,364	97,198,048
Note(s)	16	16	16	17	18			
Controlling entity Balance at July 1, 2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,859,022	148,859,022

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Share capital / Share pre contributed capital	emium	Total share capital	Revaluation reserve	Governmer grant reserv	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets	
Changes in net assets Surplus for the year	-	_	-		-	 (19,281,910)	(19,281,910)	
Total changes	-	-	-		-	 (19,281,910)	(19,281,910)	
Opening balance as previously reported Adjustments Correction of errors	-	-	-		-	 (0.704.404)	133,883,297 (6,704,164)	
Balance at July 1, 2012 as restated Changes in net assets Surplus for the year	-	-	-		-	 127,179,133	127,179,133 (36,838,967)	
Total changes	-	-	-		-	 (36,838,967)	(36,838,967)	
Balance at June 30, 2013	-	-	-		-	 90,340,166	90,340,166	
Note(s)	16 16		16	17	18			

Cash Flow Statement

		Economi	c entity	Controllir	ng entity
Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2013	Restated 2012	2013	Restated 2012
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts					
Grants		177,370,976	176,437,740	177,370,976	176,437,740
Interest income		5,235,493	6,557,933	5,235,493	6,557,933
Other receipts		11,324,221	26,904,436	11,126,226	26,887,346
		193,930,690	209,900,109	193,732,695	209,883,019
Payments					
Employee costs		(149,742,950)	(136,519,365)	(147,870,549)	(135,100,742)
Suppliers		(58,591,841)	(84,824,116)	(59,608,799)	(87,135,030)
Finance costs		(729,083)	(939,711)	(729,083)	(939,711)
		(209,063,874)	(222,283,192)	(208,208,431)	(223,175,483)
Net cash flows from operating activities	39	(15,133,184)	(12,383,083)	(14,475,736)	(13,292,464)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(5,724,418)	(8,113,576)	(5,724,418)	(5,376,324)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	5	5,614,558	45,182	5,614,558	45,182
Purchase of investment property	4	-	(200,000)	-	(200,000)
Purchase of other intangible assets	6	(1,859,132)	(111,815)	(1,859,132)	-
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		1,966,046	1,427,202	-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities	,	(2,946)	(6,953,007)	(1,968,992)	(5,531,142)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Repayment of other financial liabilities		(3,166,631)	(2,755,635)	(3,166,631)	(2,755,635)
Finance lease payments		1,188,019	135,829	1,217,407	165,217
Net cash flows from financing activities		(1,978,612)	(2,619,806)	(1,949,224)	(2,590,418)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(17,114,742)	(21,955,896)	(18,393,952)	(21,414,024)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		99,514,056	121,469,952	99,282,579	120,696,603
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15	82,399,314	99,514,056	80,888,627	99,282,579

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis	,			
	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget Actual amounts Difference Reference on comparable between final basis budget and	:e
Figures in Rand			actual	

Appropriation Statement

Figures in Rand	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
Economic entity - 2013											
Financial Performance											
Service charges	4,448,000	-	4,448,000	-		4,448,000	2,972,111		(1,475,889)	67 %	67 %
Investment revenue	3,100,000		3,100,000	-		3,100,000	5,235,493		2,135,493	169 %	
Transfers recognised -	216,947,000	(1,500,000)	215,447,000	-		215,447,000	180,319,128		(35,127,872)	84 %	83 %
operational Other own revenue	27 404 000	12 440 000	40.953.000			40.052.000	E0 E77 010		704 040	101.0/	12F 0/
Other own revenue	37,404,000	12,449,000	49,853,000	-		49,853,000	50,577,212		724,212	101 %	
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	261,899,000	10,949,000	272,848,000	-		272,848,000	239,103,944		(33,744,056)	88 %	91 %
Employee costs	(152,380,000)) -	(152,380,000)	-	-	(152,380,000)	(153,197,269)) -	(817,269)	101 %	101 %
Remuneration of	(8,816,000	-	(8,816,000)	-	-	(8,816,000)	(7,989,002)	-	826,998	91 %	91 %
councillors											
Debt impairment	(2,980,000)		(2,980,000)			(2,980,000)	(23,890,852)		(20,910,852)	802 %	
Depreciation and asset impairment	(8,887,000)	-	(8,887,000)			(8,887,000)	(15,149,850)	-	(6,262,850)	170 %	170 %
Finance charges	(3,696,000)) -	(3,696,000)	-	-	(3,696,000)	(729,083)	-	2,966,917	20 %	
Transfers and grants	(4,394,200)		(4,394,200)	-	-	(4,394,200)	-	-	4,394,200	- %	
Other expenditure	(80,745,800)) (8,694,000)	(89,439,800)		-	(89,439,800)	(75,757,952)	-	13,681,848	85 %	94 %
Total expenditure	(261,899,000)	(8,694,000)	(270,593,000)	-	-	(270,593,000)	(276,714,008)	-	(6,121,008)	102 %	106 %
Surplus/(Deficit)	-	2,255,000	2,255,000	-		2,255,000	(37,610,064)		(39,865,064)	(1,668)%	(1,668)%

Appropriation Statement

Figures in Rand	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
Taxation	-	-	-	_	_	_	755,354	_	755,354	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	2,255,000	2,255,000	-		2,255,000	(38,365,418)		(40,620,418)	(1,701)%	DIV/0 %
Capital expenditure and f	unds sources										
Total capital expenditure	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-		4,000,000	7,583,550		3,583,550	190 %	DIV/0 %
Cash flows											
Net cash from (used) operating	(14,475,736)	-	(14,475,736)	-		(14,475,736)	(15,133,184)		(657,448)	105 %	105 %
Net cash from (used) investing	(1,968,992)	-	(1,968,992)	-		(1,968,992)	(2,946))	1,966,046	- %	- %
Net cash from (used) financing	(1,949,224)	-	(1,949,224)	-		(1,949,224)	(1,978,612))	(29,388)	102 %	102 %
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(18,393,952)	-	(18,393,952)	-		(18,393,952)	(17,114,742)		1,279,210	93 %	93 %
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	99,282,579	(99,282,579)	-	-		-	99,514,056		99,514,056	DIV/0 %	100 %
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	80,888,627	(99,282,579)	(18,393,952)	-		(18,393,952)	82,399,314		100,793,266	(448)%	102 %

(Registration number DC 48)
Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

The annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

These annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied, are disclosed below. The group is refereeed to as Economic Entity and WRDM(Parent Company) as Controlling Entity

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Consolidation

Basis of consolidation

Annual consolidated financial statements are the annual consolidated financial statements of the economic entity presented as those of a single entity.

The annual consolidated financial statements incorporate the annual consolidated financial statements of the controlling entity and all controlled entity

Control exists when the controlling entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of another entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The annual consolidated financial statements of the controlling entity and its controlled entities used in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements are prepared as of the same reporting date.

Adjustments are made when necessary to the annual consolidated financial statements of the controlled entities to bring their accounting policies in line with those of the controlling entity.

All intra-entity transactions, balances, revenues and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual consolidated financial statements. Significant judgements include:

1.3 Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity

An entity shall recognise a biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity or agricultural produce when, and only when:

- the entity controls the asset as a result of past events;
- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the economic entity; and
- the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity are measured at their fair value less point-of-sale costs.

A gain or loss arising on initial recognition of biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity or agricultural produce at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs and from a change in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs of a biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity is included in surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises.

Where market determined prices or values are not available, the present value of the expected net cash inflows from the asset, discounted at a current market-determined pre-tax rate where applicable is used to determine fair value.

An unconditional government grant related to a biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity measured at its fair value less costs to sell is recognised as income when the government grant becomes receivable.

(Registration number DC 48)
Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Accounting Policies

1.3 Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity (continued)

Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, biological assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

ItemUseful lifePlants yearly0-1 YearPlants perennial1-10 Years

1.4 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building - or part of a building - or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- · use in the production or supply of goods or services or for
- administrative purposes, or
- sale in the ordinary course of operations.

Owner-occupied property is property held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that are associated with the investment property will flow to the economic entity, and the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Where investment property is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Fair value

The fair value of investment property reflects market conditions at the reporting date.

A gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is included in net surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises.

If the entity determines that the fair value of an investment property under construction is not reliably determinable but expects the fair value of the property to be reliably measurable when construction is complete, it measures that investment property under construction at cost until either its fair value becomes reliably determinable or construction is completed (whichever is earlier). If the entity determines that the fair value of an investment property (other than an investment property under construction) is not reliably determinable on a continuing basis, the entity measure that investment property using the cost model (as per the accounting policy on Property, plant and equipment). The residual value of the investment property is then assumed to be zero. The entity apply the cost model (as per the accounting policy on Property, plant and equipment) until disposal of the investment property.

Once the entity becomes able to measure reliably the fair value of an investment property under construction that has previously been measured at cost, it measures that property at its fair value. Once construction of that property is complete, it is presumed that fair value can be measured reliably. If this is not the case, the property is accounted for using the cost model in accordance with the accounting policy on Property, plant and equipment.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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Accounting Policies

1.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the entity is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Major spare parts and stand by equipment which are expected to be used for more than one period are included in property, plant and equipment. In addition, spare parts and stand by equipment which can only be used in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Any decrease in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in surplus or deficit in the current period. The decrease is debited in revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

The residual Value of 10% of the cost will apply to all motor vehicles and specialised vehicles. The depreciable value amount will be the original cost less the residual value over the life term of the assets

According to a feet life

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Average useful life
Land	0
Buildings	7-25 Years
Plant and machinery	5-17 Years
Furniture and fixtures	3-17 Years
Motor vehicles	
 Specialised Vehicles 	5-17 Years
Other Vehicles	15-17 Years
Infrastructure	
 Roads and Stormwater 	20-30 Years
Water	20-30 Years
Security measures	5-14 Years

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1.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Water craft 5-15 Years
Office equipment 3-17 Years
Community facilities 20-30 Years
Emergency equipment 5-17 Years
Other leased Assets 2-3 Years

1.6 Intangible assets

An asset is identified as an intangible asset when it:

- is capable of being separated or divided from an entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, assets or liability; or
- arises from contractual rights or other legal rights, regardless whether those rights are transferable or separate from the economic entity or from other rights and obligations.

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the economic entity; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

An intangible asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction, the cost shall be its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the
 asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

ItemUseful lifeComputer software, other2-3 Years

1.7 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity.

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Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility.

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the 'underlying').
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types
 of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date.

A financial asset is:

- cash:
- a residual interest of another entity; or
- a contractual right to:
 - receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Financial instruments at fair value comprise financial assets or financial liabilities that are:

- derivatives;
- · combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- instruments held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if:
 - it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near-term; or
 - on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit-taking;
 - non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; and
 - financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

Trade and other receivables from exchange transcations and non exchange transcations who are more than 90 days are considered to have been impaired expect the special cases (e.g Government debt)

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Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Classification

The entity has the following types of financial assets (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class Category

Long term debtorsLoans and receivablesReceivables from exchange transcationsLoans and receivablesShort term investmentLoans and receivables

The entity has the following types of financial liabilities (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class Category

Other financial liabilities Financial liability measured at amortised cost Payables from exchange transcations Financial liability measured at amortised cost Unspent conditional grants Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

The entity recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The entity recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The entity measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

1.8 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused STC credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable surplus will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused STC credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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Accounting Policies

1.8 Tax (continued)

Tax expenses

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in surplus or deficit for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to net assets; or
- a business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to net assets if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to net assets.

1.9 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the entity assesses the classification of each element separately.

Finance leases - lessor

The economic entity recognises finance lease receivables as assets on the statement of financial position. Such assets are presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Finance revenue is recognised based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the economic entity's net investment in the finance lease.

Finance leases - lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the entity's incremental borrowing rate.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease revenue is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease revenue.

The aggregate cost of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in statement of financial performance.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, then their costs are their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequently inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the economic entity.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. If there is no related revenue, the expenses are recognised when the goods are distributed, or related services are rendered. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value or current replacement cost and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.11 Share capital / contributed capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Mandatorily redeemable preference shares are classified as liabilities.

1.12 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees.

- the proceeds represent surplus assets that are not needed for the policy to meet all the related employee benefit obligations; or
- the proceeds are returned to the reporting entity to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid.

Termination benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of either:

- an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or
- an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) that are not due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Vested employee benefits are employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment.

Composite social security programmes are established by legislation and operate as multi-employer plans to provide post-employment benefits as well as to provide benefits that are not consideration in exchange for service rendered by employees.

A constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities and as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

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Accounting Policies

1.12 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment.

Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees.

Multi-employer plans are defined contribution plans (other than state plans and composite social security programmes) or defined benefit plans (other than state plans) that pool the assets contributed by various entities that are not under common control and use those assets to provide benefits to employees of more than one entity, on the basis that contribution and benefit levels are determined without regard to the identity of the entity that employs the employees concerned.

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Accounting Policies

1.12 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.

Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred) and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions. In measuring its defined benefit liability the entity recognise actuarial gains and losses in surplus or deficit in the reporting period in which they occur.

Assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund are assets (other than non-transferable financial instruments issued by the reporting entity) that are held by an entity (a fund) that is legally separate from the reporting entity and exists solely to pay or fund employee benefits and are available to be used only to pay or fund employee benefits, are not available to the reporting entity's own creditors (even in liquidation), and cannot be returned to the reporting entity, unless either:

- the remaining assets of the fund are sufficient to meet all the related employee benefit obligations of the plan or the reporting entity; or
- the assets are returned to the reporting entity to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid.

Current service cost is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period.

Interest cost is the increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation which arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases). In measuring its defined benefit liability the entity recognise past service cost as an expense in the reporting period in which the plan is amended.

Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies.

The present value of a defined benefit obligation is the present value, without deducting any plan assets, of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods.

The return on plan assets is interest, dividends or similar distributions and other revenue derived from the plan assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of administering the plan (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the plan itself.

The entity account not only for its legal obligation under the formal terms of a defined benefit plan, but also for any constructive obligation that arises from the entity's informal practices. Informal practices give rise to a constructive obligation where the entity has no realistic alternative but to pay employee benefits. An example of a constructive obligation is where a change in the entity's informal practices would cause unacceptable damage to its relationship with employees.

The amount recognised as a defined benefit liability is the net total of the following amounts:

- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly;
- plus any liability that may arise as a result of a minimum funding requirement

The amount determined as a defined benefit liability may be negative (an asset). The entity measure the resulting asset at the lower of:

- the amount determined above; and
- the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The present value of these economic benefits is determined using a discount rate which reflects the time value of money.

Any adjustments arising from the limit above is recognised in surplus or deficit.

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Accounting Policies

1.12 Employee benefits (continued)

The entity determine the present value of defined benefit obligations and the fair value of any plan assets with sufficient regularity such that the amounts recognised in the annual consolidated financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

The entity recognises the net total of the following amounts in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost:
- interest cost:
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement rights;
- actuarial gains and losses;
- past service cost:
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements; and
- the effect of applying the limit on a defined benefit asset (negative defined benefit liability).

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries separately for each plan. The results of the valuation are updated for any material transactions and other material changes in circumstances (including changes in market prices and interest rates) up to the reporting date.

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Financial assumptions are based on market expectations, at the reporting date, for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

Post-employment benefit obligations are measured on a basis that reflects:

- · estimated future salary increases;
- the benefits set out in the terms of the plan (or resulting from any constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) at the reporting date: and
- estimated future changes in the level of any state benefits that affect the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan, if, and only if, either:
- those changes were enacted before the reporting date; or
- past history, or other reliable evidence, indicates that those state benefits will change in some predictable manner, for example, in line with future changes in general price levels or general salary levels.

Assumptions about medical costs take account of estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs.

1.13 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the economic entity has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised.

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Accounting Policies

1.13 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficits.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
 - the activity/operating unit or part of a activity/operating unit concerned;
 - the principal locations affected;
 - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for services being terminated:
 - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
 - when the plan will be implemented; and
- has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that
 plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

A restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those that are both:

- necessarily entailed by the restructuring; and
- not associated with the ongoing activities of the economic entity

No obligation arises as a consequence of the sale or transfer of an operation until the economic entity is committed to the sale or transfer, that is, there is a binding arrangement.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in entity combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 40.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

The economic entity recognises a provision for financial guarantees and loan commitments when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Determining whether an outflow of resources is probable in relation to financial guarantees requires judgement. Indications that an outflow of resources may be probable are:

- financial difficulty of the debtor;
- · defaults or delinquencies in interest and capital repayments by the debtor;
- breaches of the terms of the debt instrument that result in it being payable earlier than the agreed term and the
 ability of the debtor to settle its obligation on the amended terms; and
- a decline in prevailing economic circumstances (e.g. high interest rates, inflation and unemployment) that impact on the ability of entities to repay their obligations.

Where a fee is received by the economic entity for issuing a financial guarantee and/or where a fee is charged on loan commitments, it is considered in determining the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at reporting date. Where a fee is charged and the economic entity considers that an outflow of economic resources is probable, an economic entity recognises the obligation at the higher of:

- the amount determined using in the Standard of GRAP on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets;
- the amount of the fee initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Exchange Transactions.

1.14 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

An exchange transaction is one in which the municipality receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the
 economic entity;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When services are performed by an indeterminate number of acts over a specified time frame, revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the specified time frame unless there is evidence that some other method better represents the stage of completion. When a specific act is much more significant than any other acts, the recognition of revenue is postponed until the significant act is executed.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the total estimated costs of the transaction.

Interest, royalties and dividends

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends or similar distributions is recognised when:

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, and
- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

Royalties are recognised as they are earned in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Dividends or similar distributions are recognised, in surplus or deficit, when the entity's right to receive payment has been established.

Service fees included in the price of the product are recognised as revenue over the period during which the service is performed.

1.15 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by an entity, which represents an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

Conditions on transferred assets are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset is required to be consumed by the recipient as specified or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Control of an asset arise when the entity can use or otherwise benefit from the asset in pursuit of its objectives and can exclude or otherwise regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.

Expenses paid through the tax system are amounts that are available to beneficiaries regardless of whether or not they pay taxes.

Fines are economic benefits or service potential received or receivable by entities, as determined by a court or other law enforcement body, as a consequence of the breach of laws or regulations.

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

Restrictions on transferred assets are stipulations that limit or direct the purposes for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefits or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified.

Stipulations on transferred assets are terms in laws or regulation, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting entity.

Tax expenditures are preferential provisions of the tax law that provide certain taxpayers with concessions that are not available to others.

The taxable event is the event that the government, legislature or other authority has determined will be subject to taxation.

Taxes are economic benefits or service potential compulsorily paid or payable to entities, in accordance with laws and or regulations, established to provide revenue to government. Taxes do not include fines or other penalties imposed for breaches of the law.

Transfers are inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes.

Recognition

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow.

As the entity satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

Measurement

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognised by the entity.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the entity recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of the reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Accounting Policies

1.15 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Transfers

Apart from Services in kind, which are not recognised, the entity recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

The entity recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Transferred assets are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Fines

Fines are recognised as revenue when the receivable meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Assets arising from fines are measured at the best estimate of the inflow of resources to the entity.

Where the entity collects fines in the capacity of an agent, the fine will not be revenue of the collecting entity.

Bequests

Bequests that satisfy the definition of an asset are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity, and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Gifts and donations, including goods in-kind

Gifts and donations, including goods in kind, are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

1.16 Borrowing costs

It is inappropriate to capitalise borrowing costs when, and only when, there is clear evidence that it is difficult to link the borrowing requirements of an entity directly to the nature of the expenditure to be funded i.e. capital or current.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.17 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

1.18 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:

- overspending of a vote or a main division within a vote; and
- expenditure not in accordance with the purpose of a vote or, in the case of a main division, not in accordance with the purpose of the main division.

All expenditure relating to unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.19 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless expenditure means expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Accounting Policies

1.20 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure as defined in section 1 of the MFMA is expenditure other than unauthorised expenditure, incurred in contravention of or that is not in accordance with a requirement of any applicable legislation, including -

- (a) this Act: or
- (b) the State Tender Board Act, 1968 (Act No. 86 of 1968), or any regulations made in terms of the Act; or
- (c) any provincial legislation providing for procurement procedures in that provincial government.

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial and which was condoned before year end and/or before finalisation of the financial statements must also be recorded appropriately in the irregular expenditure register. In such an instance, no further action is also required with the exception of updating the note to the financial statements.

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and for which condonement is being awaited at year end must be recorded in the irregular expenditure register. No further action is required with the exception of updating the note to the financial statements.

Where irregular expenditure was incurred in the previous financial year and is only condoned in the following financial year, the register and the disclosure note to the financial statements must be updated with the amount condoned.

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and which was not condoned by the National Treasury or the relevant authority must be recorded appropriately in the irregular expenditure register. If liability for the irregular expenditure can be attributed to a person, a debt account must be created if such a person is liable in law. Immediate steps must thereafter be taken to recover the amount from the person concerned. If recovery is not possible, the accounting officer or accounting authority may write off the amount as debt impairment and disclose such in the relevant note to the financial statements. The irregular expenditure register must also be updated accordingly. If the irregular expenditure has not been condoned and no person is liable in law, the expenditure related thereto must remain against the relevant programme/expenditure item, be disclosed as such in the note to the financial statements and updated accordingly in the irregular expenditure register.

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the economic entity's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.21 Use of estimates

The preparation of annual consolidated financial statements in conformity with Standards of GRAP requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the economic entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the annual consolidated financial statements are disclosed in the relevant sections of the annual consolidated financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions they may undertake in the future, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

1.22 Revaluation reserve

The surplus arising from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment is credited to a non-distributable reserve. The revaluation surplus is realised as revalued buildings are depreciated, through a transfer from the revaluation reserve to the accumulated surplus/deficit. On disposal, the net revaluation surplus is transferred to the accumulated surplus/deficit while gains or losses on disposal, based on revalued amounts, are credited or charged to the statement of financial performance.

1.23 Conditional grants and receipts

Revenue received from conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the entity has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. To the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met a liability is recognised.

1.24 Segmental information

Segmental information on property, plant and equipment, as well as income and expenditure, is set out in Appendices C and D, based on the International Government Financial Statistics classifications and the budget formats prescribed by National Treasury. The economic entity operates solely in its area of jurisdiction as determined by the Demarcation Board.

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Accounting Policies

1.24 Segmental information (continued)

Segment information is prepared in conformity with the accounting policies applied for preparing and presenting the financial statements.

1.25 Budget information

Economic Entity are typically subject to budgetary limits in the form of appropriations or budget authorisations (or equivalent), which is given effect through authorising legislation, appropriation or similar.

General purpose financial reporting by economic entity shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget.

The approved budget is prepared on a cash basis and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 7/1/2012 to 6/30/2013.

The budget for the economic entity includes all the entities approved budgets under its control.

The annual consolidated financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting therefore a comparison with the budgeted amounts for the reporting period have been included in the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

1.26 Related parties

The economic entity operates in an economic sector currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly owned by the South African Government. As a consequence of the constitutional independence of the three spheres of government in South Africa, only entities within the national sphere of government are considered to be related parties.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the economic entity, including those charged with the governance of the economic entity in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are considered to be those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that management in their dealings with the economic entity.

Only transactions with related parties not at arm's length or not in the ordinary course of business are disclosed.

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Econom	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012	

(Registration number DC 48)
Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the economic entity has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

tandard	/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
•	GRAP 23: Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions	April 1, 2012	Not Material
•	GRAP 24: Presentation of Budget Information in the Financial Statements	April 1, 2012	Not Material
•	GRAP 103: Heritage Assets	April 1, 2012	Not Material
•	GRAP 21: Impairment of non-cash-generating assets	April 1, 2012	Not Material
•	GRAP 26: Impairment of cash-generating assets	April 1, 2012	Not Material
•	GRAP 104: Financial Instruments	April 1, 2012	Not Material

The aggregate impact of the initial application of the statements and interpretations on the economic entity's annual consolidated financial statements is expected to be as follows:

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

3. Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity

Economic entity		2013			2012	
·	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Biological assets - Consumable	116,659	-	116,659	116,659	-	116,659
Controlling entity		2013			2012	
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Biological assets - Consumable	116,659	_	116,659	116,659	_	116,659

Reconciliation of biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity - Economic entity - 2013

	Opening balance	Total
Biological assets - Consumable	116,659	116,659

Reconciliation of biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity - Economic entity - 2012

	Opening balance	Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value	Total
Biological assets - Consumable	176,436	(59,777)	116,659

Reconciliation of biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity - Controlling entity - 2013

	Opening balance	Total
Biological assets - Consumable	116,659	116,659

Reconciliation of biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity - Controlling entity - 2012

	Opening balance	Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value	Total
Biological assets - Consumable	176,436	(59,777)	116,659
Non - Financial information			

Quantities of each biological asset116,659116,659116,659116,659Biological assets - Consumable116,659116,659116,659

West Rand District Municipality (Registration number DC 48)

Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

Figures in Rand			2013	2012	2013	2012
I Iguico III Italia			2010	2012	2010	2012
4. Investment property						
Economic entity		2013			2012	
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated C depreciation and accumulated impairment	arrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated C depreciation and accumulated impairment	arrying value
Investment property	3,400,000	(2,808,476)	591,524	3,400,000	(2,227,714)	1,172,286
Controlling entity		2013			2012	_
_	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated C depreciation and accumulated impairment	arrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated C depreciation and accumulated impairment	arrying value
Investment property	3,400,000	(2,808,476)	591,524	3,400,000	(2,227,714)	1,172,286
Reconciliation of investment prop	erty - Econo	mic entity - 2013				
				Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Investment property			_	1,172,286	(580,762)	591,524
Reconciliation of investment prop	erty - Econo	mic entity - 2012				
			Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Investment property		_	3,200,000	200,000	(2,227,714)	1,172,286
Reconciliation of investment prop	perty - Contro	olling entity - 201	3			
				Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Investment property			_	1,172,286	(580,762)	591,524
Reconciliation of investment prop	perty - Contro	olling entity - 201	2			
			Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Investment property		_	3,200,000	200,000	(2,227,714)	1,172,286

Economic entity

Controlling entity

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.

Reviewal of useful life for investment property was done as at 30 June 2013. PWC Combined Systems was appointed to do all the work.

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Econom	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012	

Property, plant and equipment

Economic entity		2013			2012	
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated C depreciation and accumulated impairment	carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated (depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	28,392,257	(13,550,518)	14,841,739	28,392,257	(13,008,072)	15,384,185
Buildings	37,259,733	(10,789,656)	26,470,077	37,259,733	(7,911,132)	29,348,601
Plant and machinery	11,788,785	(5,436,779)	6,352,006	11,788,785	(3,971,906)	7,816,879
Furniture and fixtures	4,929,635	(3,217,942)	1,711,693	4,929,635	(2,681,788)	2,247,847
Motor vehicles	19,674,249	(8,886,518)	10,787,731	15,802,508	(6,557,528)	9,244,980
Infrastructure	8,684,378	(1,464,453)	7,219,925	8,684,378	(983,773)	7,700,605
Security measures	9,405,792	(5,521,932)	3,883,860	9,405,792	(4,437,023)	4,968,769
IT Equipment	394,755	(94,069)	300,686	394,755	(20,653)	374,102
Emergency equipment	4,199,157	(2,576,924)	1,622,233	4,199,157	(1,901,708)	2,297,449
Other property, plant and equipment	100,340	(29,376)	70,964	100,340	(16,751)	83,589
Electricity	587,784	(79,589)	508,195	587,784	(52,793)	534,991
Office equipment	12,240,307	(7,298,939)	4,941,368	11,494,028	(5,435,670)	6,058,358
Other leased assets	88,164	(58,776)	29,388	9,907,859	(2,983,000)	6,924,859
Roads	3,980,918	(2,985,688)	995,230	3,980,918	(2,786,642)	1,194,276
Community facilities	9,757,656	(1,561,225)	8,196,431	9,757,656	(1,170,918)	8,586,738
Total	151,483,910	(63,552,384)	87,931,526	156,685,585	(53,919,357)	102,766,228
		(==,===,==,)	,,	,,	(==,==0,001)	,,-

Controlling entity	2013				2012	
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated C depreciation and accumulated impairment	arrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated C depreciation and accumulated impairment	arrying value
Land	1,425,000	-	1,425,000	1,425,000	-	1,425,000
Buildings	37,259,733	(10,789,656)	26,470,077	37,259,733	(7,911,132)	29,348,601
Plant and machinery	5,924,560	(3,090,491)	2,834,069	5,924,560	(2,340,464)	3,584,096
Furniture and fixtures	4,643,389	(3,106,552)	1,536,837	4,643,389	(2,617,651)	2,025,738
Motor vehicles	19,674,249	(8,886,518)	10,787,731	15,802,508	(6,557,528)	9,244,980
Infrastructure	8,684,378	(1,464,453)	7,219,925	8,684,378	(983,773)	7,700,605
Security measures	5,109,619	(2,944,665)	2,164,954	5,109,619	(2,031,865)	3,077,754
Emergency Equipment	4,199,157	(2,576,924)	1,622,233	4,199,157	(1,901,708)	2,297,449
Other property, plant and equipment	100,340	(29,376)	70,964	100,340	(16,751)	83,589
Electricity	152,259	(22,823)	129,436	152,259	(15,210)	137,049
Office equipment	12,218,272	(7,287,797)	4,930,475	11,471,993	(5,426,707)	6,045,286
Other leased Assets	-	-	-	9,776,312	(2,910,229)	6,866,083
Community facilities	9,757,656	(1,561,225)	8,196,431	9,757,656	(1,170,918)	8,586,738
Total	109,148,612	(41,760,480)	67,388,132	114,306,904	(33,883,936)	80,422,968

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Economic entity - 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Econom	ic entity	Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Land	15,384,185	-	-	-	(542,446)	14,841,739
Buildings	29,348,601	-	-	-	(2,878,524)	26,470,077
Plant and machinery	7,816,879	_	-	-	(1,464,873)	6,352,006
Furniture and fixtures	2,247,847	-	-	-	(536,154)	1,711,693
Motor vehicles	9,244,980	4,978,139	(60,731)	(543,982)	(2,830,675)	10,787,731
Infrastructure	7,700,605	-	-	-	(480,680)	7,219,925
Security measures	4,968,769	-	-	-	(1,084,909)	3,883,860
IT Equipment	374,102	-	-	-	(73,416)	300,686
Emergency equipment	2,297,449	-	-	-	(675,216)	1,622,233
Other property, plant and equipment	83,589	-	-	-	(12,625)	70,964
Electricity	534,991	_	-	-	(26,796)	508,195
Office equipment	6,058,358	746,279	-	-	(1,863,269)	4,941,368
Other leased Assets	6,924,859	_	(5,553,827)	-	(1,341,644)	29,388
Minor plant	1,194,276	_	-	-	(199,046)	995,230
Community facilities	8,586,738	-	-	-	(390,307)	8,196,431
	102,766,228	5,724,418	(5,614,558)	(543,982)	(14,400,580)	87,931,526

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Economic entity - 2012

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Other changes, movements	Depreciation	Total
Land	21,891,850	918,076	_	639,376	(6,818,813)) (1,246,304)	15,384,18
Buildings	43,010,544	,-	-	(10,784,618)		(2,877,325)	29,348,60
Plant and machinery	6,408,485	1,406,119	(81,836)	81,235	1,133,582		7,816,87
Furniture and fixtures	2,333,842	362,348	(4,296)	-	26,456	(470,503)	2,247,84
Motor vehicles	11,795,753	<u>-</u>	(611,137)	-	-	(1,939,636)	9,244,98
Infrastructure	20,078,476	_	-	(11,897,401)	-	(480,470)	7,700,60
Security measures	4,181,093	1,275,931	-	(38,559)		(1,011,200)	4,968,76
IT equipment	30,501	331,312	-	•	19,579	(7,290)	374,10
Emergency equipment	2,757,396	316,243	(95,037)	-	-	(681,153)	2,297,44
Other property, plant and equipment	84,785	-	· <u>-</u>	-	-	(1,196)	83,58
Electricity	566,584	_	-	-	(4,797)	(26,796)	534,99
Office equipment	6,818,560	940,196	(64,235)	-	2,645	, , , ,	6,058,35
Other leased Assets	5,714,961	2,563,351	(87,906)	-	4,898	(1,270,445)	6,924,85
Roads	603,820	<u>-</u>	-	2,062,370	(1,272,868)	(199,046)	1,194,27
Community facilities	9,605,091	-	-	(628,047)	-	(390,306)	8,586,73
	135,881,741	8,113,576	(944,447)	(20,565,644)	(6,347,814)) (13,371,184)	102,766,22

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Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Controlling entity - 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Land	1,425,000	_	_	-	-	1,425,000
Buildings	29,348,601	-	-	-	(2,878,524)	26,470,077
Plant and machinery	3,584,096	-	-	-	(750,027)	2,834,069
Furniture and fixtures	2,025,738	-	-	-	(488,901)	1,536,837
Motor vehicles	9,244,980	4,978,139	(60,731)	(543,982)	(2,830,675)	10,787,731
Infrastructure	7,700,605	-	-	-	(480,680)	7,219,925
Security measures	3,077,754	-	-	-	(912,800)	2,164,954
Emergency equipment	2,297,449	-	-	-	(675,216)	1,622,233
Other property, plant and equipment	83,589	-	-	-	(12,625)	70,964
Electricity	137,049	-	-	-	(7,613)	129,436
Office equipment	6,045,286	746,279	-	-	(1,861,090)	4,930,475
Other leased Assets	6,866,083	_	(5,553,827)	-	(1,312,256)	_
Other property, plant and equipment	8,586,738	-	-	-	(390,307)	8,196,431
	80,422,968	5,724,418	(5,614,558)	(543,982)	(12,600,714)	67,388,132

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Controlling entity - 2012

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Land	10,227,000	-	_	(8,802,000)	_	1,425,000
Buildings	43,010,544	-	-	(10,784,618)	(2,877,325)	29,348,601
Plant and machinery	4,530,450	77,905	(81,836)	(258,874)	(683,549)	3,584,096
Furniture and fixtures	2,282,450	202,698	(4,296)	-	(455,114)	2,025,738
Motor vehicles	11,795,753	-	(611,137)	-	(1,939,636)	9,244,980
Infrastructure	20,078,476	-	-	(11,897,401)	(480,470)	7,700,605
Security Measures	2,679,473	1,275,931	-	(38,559)	(839,091)	3,077,754
Emergency Equipment	2,757,396	316,243	(95,037)	-	(681,153)	2,297,449
Other property, plant and	84,785	-	-	-	(1,196)	83,589
equipment						
Electricity	144,662	-	-	-	(7,613)	137,049
Office Equipment	6,805,954	940,196	(64,235)	-	(1,636,629)	6,045,286
Other leased Assets	5,631,695	2,563,351	(87,906)	-	(1,241,057)	6,866,083
Community facilities	9,605,091	-	-	(628,047)	(390,306)	8,586,738
	119,633,729	5,376,324	(944,447)	(32,409,499)	(11,233,139)	80,422,968

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the entity. Reviewal of assets life was done on the 30 June 2013

Intangible assets

Economic entity	2013			2012			
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated C amortisation and accumulated impairment	arrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	
Computer software, other	1,970,947	(168,554)	1,802,393	(46)) 111,815	111,769	

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Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Econom	ic entity	Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

Intangible assets (continued)

Controlling entity	2013			2012		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Communication and accumulated impairment	arrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated (amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software, other	1,859,132	(146,145)	1,712,987	-	-	-

Reconciliation of intangible assets - Economic entity - 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	111,769	1,859,132	(168,508)	1,802,393

Reconciliation of intangible assets - Economic entity - 2012

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	-	111,815	(46)	111,769

Reconciliation of intangible assets - Controlling entity - 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	-	1,859,132	(146,145)	1,712,987

Reconciliation of intangible assets - Controlling entity - 2012

Investments in controlled entities

Name of company	Held by	% holding 2013	% holding 2012	Carrying amount 2013	Carrying amount 2012
WRDA(SOC)		100.00 %	100.00 %	14,578,528	14,578,528
8. Other financial assets			,		
Designated at fair value					

295,143

2,261,189

Other financial asset 1

Invested with Standard Bank Account Number	_
028564359 and is not provided as security.	
020004000 and is not provided as security.	

Current assets				
Designated at fair value	295,143	2,261,189	-	-

Financial assets at fair value

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic	entity	Controlling entity		
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012	
9. Deferred tax					
Deferred tax (liability) asset					
Other deferred tax	(322,156)	399,845	-	-	
Reconciliation of deferred tax asset (liability)					
At beginning of the year	399,845	177,826	-	-	
Originating temporary difference on tangible fixed	(722,001)	216,976	-	-	
assets Provision for leave pay	-	5,043	-	-	
• •	(322,156)	399,845	-	-	

10. Employee benefit obligations

Defined benefit plan

An actuarial valuation has been performed of the liability in respect of post-employment employement benefits to employees and retirees of West Rand District Municipality and to their registered dependants as at 30 June 2013. An independent valuator which is ARCH ACTURIAL CONSULTING was appointed by the municipality to do all the calculation. The Company is practicing according to the conditions and requirements of Acturial Society of South Africa.

The valuation considers all employees, retired employees and their dependants who participate in the medical aid arrangements and are entitled to a post-employment medical aid subsidy. The post-employment medical aid subsidy liability is not a funded arrangement, i.e. no separate assets have been set aside to meet this liability. The accounting standards require that an employer's liability be based on the cost of the benefits provided by the employer.

The Medical Schemes Act 1998 enforces community rating which means that the contributions payable by retirees are the same as those paid by younger members. The employer's cost can therefore be taken as the expected contributions only, as opposed to the expected cost of actual medical aid benefits. The difference, namely the cross-subsidy liability, is a contingent liability and need not be reflected in the Financial Statements A SAICA newsletter confirms this. However, in some circumstances, such as for a closed medical scheme, the cross-subsidy liability may need to be included

Post retirement medical aid plan arrangements

The municipality offers employees and continuation members the opportunity of belonging to one of several medical aid schemes most of which offer a range of options pertaining to the levels of cover. Upon retirement a retired employee may continue membership of the medical scheme. Upon a member's death-in-service or death -on-retirement the surviving dependants may continue membership of the medical scheme.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Opening balance Adjustments	35,136,567 -	4,000,000 27,627,543	35,136,567	4,000,000 27,627,543
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance	4,824,200	3,509,024	4,824,200	3,509,024
	39,960,767	35,136,567	39,960,767	35,136,567
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial perfe	ormance			
Current service cost	1,856,114	1,637,686	1,856,114	1,637,686
Benefit cost	(1,057,667)	(1,139,952)	(1,057,667)	(1,139,952)
Interest cost	2,914,028	2,731,896	2,914,028	2,731,896
Actuarial (gains) losses	1,111,725	279,394	1,111,725	279,394
	4,824,200	3,509,024	4,824,200	3,509,024

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Econor	nic entity	Controllin	g entity
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012
10. Employee benefit obligations (continued)				
Key assumptions used				
Assumptions used at the reporting date:				
Discount rates used Health care cost inflation rate Net effective discount rate	9.27 % 7.91 % 1.26 %	6.76 %	9.27 % 7.91 % 1.26 %	8.41 % 6.76 % 1.54 %
11. Long term receivables				
Internal leanership (study assistance employees WF	RDM). All the monies are rec	covered when the	employees fails	
Current Portion Non- Current Portion Total	0 840, 824 840,824	124,191 727,244 851,435	0 840,824 840,824	124,191 727,244 851,435
12. Inventories				
Work in progress Finished goods Consumable stores	144,644 13,752 5,221 486,114	12,246	- - - 486,114	- - - 550,830
	649,731	625,363	486,114	550,830
13. Receivables from exchange transactions				
Employee costs in advance Grants debtors(EPWP)	298,801 34,976	15,357	298,801 34,976	15,357
Deposits Contributions from local municipalities	77,475 17,788,000	73,671	77,475 17,788,000	73,671
Ambulance	1,255,998	1,187,853	1,255,998	1,187,853
Sundry debtors	14,801,316		14,387,453	11,947,564
Impairment of debtors	(28,277,201)	, , , ,	(28,277,201)	(4,386,349)
	5,979,365	9,174,312	5,565,502	8,838,096

Credit quality of trade and other receivables

The credit quality of trade and other receivables that are neither past nor due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

1. Included in in trade and receivables from exchange transcations is contributions from local municipality within region. the contributions were for assisting the district in doing public safety projects, transformation projects and the subsidy which will assist the operational of the WRDA. the break down is as follows.

Municipality	Public Safety	Transformation	WRDA
Mogale City	8,027,000	500,000	500,000
Randfontein	2,490,000	500,000	500,000
Westonaria	856,000	500,000	500,000
Merafong City	2,915,000		500,000
Total	14,288,000	1,500,000	2,000,000

2. An amount of R6,780,625 of VAT is owed by SARS to the municipality and has since been transferred in 2013/14 financial year end. the amount is included in sundry debtors.

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

13. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Trade and other receivables past due but not impaired

Trade and other receivables which are less than 3 months past due are not considered to be impaired. At June 30, 2013, R 628,279 (2012: R 9,922,606) were past due but not impaired.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

1 month past due	287,292	881,270	287,292	881,270
2 months past due	156,455	482,452	156,455	482,452
3 months past due	184,526	8,558,884	184,526	8,558,884

Trade and other receivables impaired

As of June 30, 2013, trade and other receivables of R 33,842,703 (2012: R 13,224,446) were impaired and provided for.

The amount of the provision was R 28,277,201 as of June 30, 2013 (2012: R 4,386,349).

The ageing of these loans is as follows:

Over 6 months	28,277,201	4,386,349	28,277,201	4,386,349
Reconciliation of provision for impairment of trade and oth	er receivables			
Opening balance Provision for impairment Unused amounts reversed	4,386,349 23,890,852 -	3,126,199 2,303,280 (1,043,130)	4,386,349 23,890,852	3,126,199 2,303,280 (1,043,130)
	28,277,201	4,386,349	28,277,201	4,386,349
14. VAT receivable				
VAT	4,468,865	5,803,576	4,468,865	5,803,576
Value added tax is claimable from SARS on receipt basis.				
15. Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:				
Cash on hand Bank balances Short-term deposits	21,111 42,378,203 40,000,000	20,341 21,105,530 78,388,185	20,914 40,867,713 40,000,000	20,300 20,874,094 78,388,185
	82,399,314	99,514,056	80,888,627	99,282,579

Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

15. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

The entity had the following bank accounts

,						
Account number / description	Bank	statement bala	ances	Cas	sh book baland	es
•	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011
Standard bank corporate account (021307350)	40,867,713	21,243,672	4,014,368	40,867,713	20,874,122	4,014,368
Standard bank corporate current account(021480656)	1,585,423	231,436	773,343	1,510,490	231,436	773,343
Call account short term investment	40,000,000	78,388,185	116,752,863	40,000,000	78,388,185	116,752,863
Petty cash	20,914	20,300	20,300	20,914	20,300	20,300
Total	82,474,050	99,883,593	121,560,874	82,399,117	99,514,043	121,560,874
16. Share capital / contributed	d capital					
Issued Ordinary			100	100	_	_
Share premium			(100)			
				-	-	<u>-</u>

17. Revaluation reserve

In terms of the articles of association, ...(describe if reserves are distributable).

	1.395.256	1.618.307	-	
Offset of depreciation on revalued assets	(223,051)	(223,051)	-	-
Revaluation of Katlego Facility	-	1,841,358	-	-
Opening balance	1,618,307	-	-	-

18. Government grant reserve

Department of economic development. refer to note 19

Opening balance	4,532,815	2,298,122	-	-
Capital grant used to purchase PPE	-	2,849,067	-	-
Offsetting of depreciation on revalued assets	(699,387)	(614,374)	-	-
	3,833,428	4,532,815	-	-

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic	entity	entity Controlling e	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012
19. Finance lease obligation				
Minimum lease payments due - within one year	1,910,261	1,637,182	1,885,771	1,607,794
- in second to fifth year inclusive	3,771,542 5,681,803	2,177,428 3,814,610	3,771,542 5,657,313	2,152,938 3,760,732
less: future finance charges	(679,174)	-	(679,174)	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	5,002,629	3,814,610	4,978,139	3,760,732
Non-current liabilities Current liabilities	3,457,161 1,545,468	2,177,428 1,637,182	3,457,161 1,520,978	2,152,938 1,607,794
	5,002,629	3,814,610	4,978,139	3,760,732

It is economic entity policy to lease certain [property]motor vehicles and equipment under finance leases.

The average lease term was 2-3 years and the average effective borrowing rate was 9% (2012: 9%).

Interest rates are fixed at the contract date. All leases have fixed repayments and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rent.

20. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

Unspent conditional grants and receipts Biodigester and Shared Services HIV/AIDS Grant Bekkersdal urban renewal grant MIG LED grants-water and sanitation(Merafong City Telemetry)	35,059 15,904 - -	702,845 86,000 375,032 1,365,407 314,661	35,059 15,904 - -	702,845 86,000 375,032 1,365,407 314,661
Wireless connections libraries grants	70,477	245,220	70,477	245,220
MSIG	19,573	-	19,573	-
Department of economic development	755,916	755,916	-	
	896,929	3,845,081	141,013	3,089,165
Movement during the year				
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,845,081	3,845,081	3,089,165	1,895,423
Additions during the year	(183, 267, 280)	178,093,065	177,370,976	176,437,740
Income recognition during the year	180,319,128	(178,093,065)	(180,319,128)	, ,
	896,929	3,845,081	141,013	3,089,165

The nature and extent of government grants recognised in the annual consolidated financial statements and an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the economic entity has directly benefited.

West Rand District Municipality
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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic	entity	Controllin	g entity
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012
21. Other financial liabilities				
At amortised cost				
Bank loan DBSA loans bear interests of 10% per annum and is repayable over a period of 20 Years. The loans were utilised to finance capital projects in the local municipalities. The remaining period of these loans is 2 Years.	5,030,270	8,196,901	5,030,270	8,196,901
Non-current liabilities At amortised cost	1,759,460	5,241,812	1,759,460	5,241,812
Current liabilities At amortised cost	3,270,810	2,955,089	3,270,810	2,955,089

Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

22. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - Economic entity - 2013

	Opening Balance	Additions	Reversed during the year	Total
Long services awards provisions	8,987,775	2,242,445	-	11,230,220
Perfomance Bonus	2,032,045	635,420	(1,711,245)	956,220
Project provision	958,105	-	(958,105)	-
Department of labour assesment provision	-	1,162,752	-	1,162,752
	11,977,925	4,040,617	(2,669,350)	13,349,192

Reconciliation of provisions - Economic entity - 2012

	Opening Balance	Additions	Utilised during the	Total
Long services awards provisions Perfomance Bonus Project provision	7,606,858 1,711,245 10,981,644	1,380,917 320,800	year - - (10,023,539)	8,987,775 2,032,045 958,105
	20,299,747	1,701,717	(10,023,539)	11,977,925

Reconciliation of provisions - Controlling entity - 2013

	Opening Balance	Additions	Reversed during the year	Total
Long services awards provision Perfomamnce Bonus Project Provision Department of labour assesment provision	8,987,775 2,032,045 958,105	2,242,445 635,420 - 1,162,752	(1,711,245) (958,105)	11,230,220 956,220 - 1,162,752
	11,977,925	4,040,617	(2,669,350)	13,349,192

Reconciliation of provisions - Controlling entity - 2012

	Opening Balance	Additions	Reversed during the year	Total
Long services awards provisions	7,606,858	1,380,917	-	8,987,775
Perfomance bonus	1,711,245	320,800	-	2,032,045
Project provision	10,981,644	-	(10,023,539)	958,105
	20,299,747	1,701,717	(10,023,539)	11,977,925
Non-current liabilities	10,313,837	8,611,323	10,313,837	8,611,323
Current liabilities	3,035,355	3,366,602	3,035,355	3,366,602
	13,349,192	11,977,925	13,349,192	11,977,925

Long services awards provision

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

22. Provisions (continued)

Summary of elegible employees Summary of employees who are elegible for LSA as at June 2013

	Female	Male	Total
Number of employees	190	213	403
Average annual salary	176,146	203,932	190,832
Salary weighted average	48.9	42.0	40.7
Salary weighted average past services	10.2	12.3	11.4

Long services leave arrangements

The municipality offers employees LSA for every five years of services completed, from ten years of services, inclusive.

Long service awards for levels of past services

Completed in service(in YRS)	Long service bonus(% annual package	e) Description
10	4.0%	10/250* annual package
15	8.0%	20/250* annual package
20	12%	30/250*annual package
25	18.3%	(30/250+75%X1/12) x Annual salary
30,35,40,45	12.0%	(30/250+100%X1/12) x Annual salary

In the month that each "Completed Service" milestone is reached, the employee is granted a LSA. Working days awarded are valued at 1/250th of annual salary per day. On reaching their 25 and 30 year service milestones, employees are respectively awarded 75% and 100% of their monthly salary.

Key financial assumptions

The municipality offers various types of long service awards to its employees and the key acturial financial assumptions are as follows.

Assumption	Value p.a
Discount rate	7.50%
General salary inflation	6.81%
Net effective discount rate	0.65%

The salaries used in the valuation include an increase on 1 July 2013 of 6.84% as per the SALGBC Circular No.: 4/2013. The next salary increase was assumed to take place in July 2014.

Key demographic Assumptions

Assumption	Value				
Average retirement age	65 for males;60 for females				
Mortality during employement	SA85-90				
Withdrawal from service (sample annual rates)	Age	Rate			
		Female	Male		
	20	24%	16%		
	30	15%	10%		
	40	6%	6%		
	50	2%	2%		
	55	0%	0%		

Average Retirement Age: The Municipality has a normal retirement age of 65. It has been assumed that in-service members will retire at age 63, which implicitly makes an allowance for expected rates of early and ill-health retirement. HIV/AIDS: No additional allowance has been made regarding expected additional mortality and morbidity due to HIV/AIDS. The mortality table used makes some allowance for this. Increased mortality rates before retirement would lead to a reduction in the employers LSA liability.

Perfomance bonus

Provision for Section 57 employees of the municipality. The payments of the bonuses are based on perfomance and therefore the perfomance amounts and payments date are uncertain.

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

22. Provisions (continued)

Project provision

Provision is to finance identified projects in the local municipalities and the WRDM. It is not certain when the monies will be spent by the local municipalities hence the amounts to be transferred and the timing are not certain.

Department of labour assessment provision

Assesment from department of labour . The payments of the assesment is based on estimated budget salaries, amounts and payments of the provision is uncertain.

23. Current tax payable (receivable)

Current Local income Tax	33,353	0	0	0
24. Payables from exchange transactions				
Trade payables Payments received in advanced - contract in process Deposits received Salaries third payment Leave pay accrual Stock in transit Outstanding cheques and EFT	2,444,609 33,137 3,158 42,516 12,873,510 12,525 7,872,526	11,448,508 30,692 - 40,872 10,344,116	2,093,634 33,137 3,158 42,516 12,780,700 12,525 7,872,526	9,555,684 30,692 - 40,872 10,251,306 -
	23,281,981	21,864,188	22,838,196	19,878,554

It is anticipated that the amounts owing to trade and other payables will be settled within the next 12 months.

25. Revenue

Service charges Rental of facilities and equipment Interest received (trading) Income from agency services Licences and permits Other income - (rollup) Interest received - investment Government grants & subsidies	2,972,111	3,399,354	2,972,111	3,399,354
	1,709,896	1,565,358	1,709,896	1,565,358
	125,400	275,236	99,023	78,389
	24,837,750	31,934,250	24,837,750	31,934,250
	182,589	155,426	182,589	155,426
	23,721,577	3,804,293	23,445,935	3,561,301
	5,235,493	6,557,933	5,235,493	6,557,933
	180,319,128	178,093,066	180,319,128	175,243,999
	239,103,944	225,784,916	238,801,925	222,496,010
The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows: Service charges Rental of facilities and equipment Interest received (trading) Income from agency services Licences and permits Other income - (rollup) Interest received - investment	2,972,111	3,399,354	2,972,111	3,399,354
	1,709,896	1,565,358	1,709,896	1,565,358
	125,400	275,236	99,023	78,389
	24,837,750	31,934,250	24,837,750	31,934,250
	182,589	155,426	182,589	155,426
	23,721,577	3,804,293	23,445,935	3,561,301
	5,235,493	6,557,933	5,235,493	6,557,933
	58,784,816	47,691,850	58,482,797	47,252,011

West Rand District Municipality
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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Econom	Economic entity		ng entity
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012
25. Revenue (continued)				
The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows: Taxation revenue Transfer revenue	400 040 400	4=0.000.000	400.040.400	4== 0.40.000
Government grants & subsidies	180,319,128	178,093,066	180,319,128	175,243,999
26. Service charges				
Other service charges	2,972,111	3,399,354	2,972,111	3,399,354

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Econom	ic entity	Controlli	ng entity
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012
27. Government grants and subsidies				
Equitable share EPWP Bekkersdal Urban Renewal	25,024,000 1,034,976 375,032	24,469,138	25,024,000 1,034,976 375,032	24,469,138
FMG RSC Replacement Grants MIG DMA (Merafong City Telemetry)	1,250,000 141,879,000 1,365,407 314.661	1,250,000 131,769,863 5,002,593 6,048,939	1,250,000 141,879,000 1,365,407 314.661	1,250,000 131,769,863 5,002,593 6,048,939
HIV/AIDS MSIG Network Libraries	5,853,096 1,480,427 674,743	5,035,531 800,000 570,780	5,853,096 1,480,427 674,743	5,035,531 800,000 570,780
Biodigester and Shared Services Grants Department of economic development	1,067,786	297,155 2,849,067	1,067,786	297,155
	180,319,128	178,093,066	180,319,128	175,243,999
Conditional and Unconditional				
Included in above are the following grants and subsidies re	eceived:			
Conditional grants received Unconditional grants received	13,416,128 166,903,000	21,854,065 156,239,001	13,416,128 166,903,000	19,004,998 156,239,001

Equitable Share

In terms of the Constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to indigent community members.

180,319,128

178,093,066

180,319,128

175,243,999

Biodegester and shared services

Balance unspent at beginning of year	702,845	1,000,000	702,845	1,000,000
Current-year receipts	400,000	-	400,000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,067,786)	(297, 155)	(1,067,786)	(297,155)
	35,059	702,845	35,059	702,845

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 20).

An amount of R500,000 and R 202,845 was utilised for biodigester project and shared services for internal audit within the region respectively. An additional amount of R 400,000 was received for Internal Audit during 2012/13 financial year end.

HIV/AIDS Grant

(5,853,096)	(5,035,531)	(5,853,096)	(5,035,531)
5,783,000	4,087,000	5,783,000	4,087,000
86,000	1,034,531	86,000	1,034,531
	5,783,000	5,783,000 4,087,000	5,783,000 4,087,000 5,783,000

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 20).

Grants is utilised to finance HIV/AIDS projects campaigns at the WRDM and Local Municipalities.

Bekkersdal Urban Renewal

Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

	Economic	Economic entity		g entity
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012
27. Government grants and subsidies (continued)				
Balance unspent at beginning of year Conditions met - transferred to revenue	375,032 (375,032)	375,032 -	375,032 (375,032)	375,032 -
	-	375,032	-	375,032
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 20).				
The grant was to finance the urban renewal programme on beh	nalf of the provincial	government.		
MIG				
Balance unspent at beginning of year Conditions met - transferred to revenue	1,365,407 (1,365,407)	6,368,000 (5,002,593)	1,365,407 (1,365,407)	6,368,000 (5,002,593)
	-	1,365,407	-	1,365,407
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 20).				
The Infrastructure grant is utilised to finance approved project a	at the local Local Mi	unicipalities with	in the district.	
DMA				
Balance unspent at beginning of year Conditions met - transferred to revenue Other	314,661 (314,661)	9,778,001 (6,048,939) (3,414,401)	314,661 (314,661)	9,778,001 (6,048,939 (3,414,401
		314,661		314,661

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 20).

Provincial government grant to finance infrastructure in Merafong Local Municipality for telemetry and Water projects .

Wireless connections library grants

Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(674,743) 70.477	(570,780) 245.220	(674,743) 70.477	(570,780) 245,220
Current-year receipts	500,000	816,000	500,000	816,000
Balance unspent at beginning of year	245,220	-	245,220	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 20).

The grant is used for internet linkages between different libraries .

MSIG

	19,573	-	19,573	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,480,427)	-	(1,480,427)	-
Current-year receipts	1,500,000	_	1,500,000	_

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 20).

The grant is utilised for ICT programmes in the municipality.

EPWP

(Registration number DC 48)

Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic	entity	Controlling	entity
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012
27. Government grants and subsidies (continued)	4 000 000		4.000.000	
Current-year receipts Conditions met - transferred to revenue	1,000,000 (1,034,976)	-	1,000,000 (1,034,976)	-
Other	34,976	-	34,976	-
	-	-	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 20).

The Grant is used for Labour Intesive programmes as outlined by National Government.

Department of economic development

Balance unspent at beginning of year	755,916	3,604,983	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(2,849,067)	-	-
	755,916	755,916	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 20).

These amounts are invested in a ring-fenced investment until utilised.

This grant is for a plastic recycling project whose aims are to contribute to a cleaner environment and job creation. The monies will be utilised for purchasing of plant and equipment, provision of allowances for identified cooperative members, skills development for cooperative members and establishment of buyback centres. These amounts are invested in a ring fenced investment until utilised.

28. Other income

242,948	192,170	-	-
2,455,417	2,603,135	2,455,417	2,603,135
18,788,000	-	18,788,000	-
958,105	-	958,105	-
217,425	362,317	216,810	342,817
22,761	62,002	22,761	62,002
199,395	115,111	199,395	115,111
785,616	426,016	785,616	426,016
19,831	12,220	19,831	12,220
32,079	31,322	-	-
23,721,577	3,804,293	23,445,935	3,561,301
	2,455,417 18,788,000 958,105 217,425 22,761 199,395 785,616 19,831 32,079	2,455,417 2,603,135 18,788,000 - 958,105 - 217,425 362,317 22,761 62,002 199,395 115,111 785,616 426,016 19,831 12,220 32,079 31,322	2,455,417 2,603,135 2,455,417 18,788,000 - 18,788,000 958,105 - 958,105 217,425 362,317 216,810 22,761 62,002 22,761 199,395 115,111 199,395 785,616 426,016 785,616 19,831 12,220 19,831 32,079 31,322 -

West Rand District Municipality (Registration number DC 48) Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economi	c entity	Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012
29. General expenses				
External Audit Fees	1,565,242	1,743,611	1,565,242	1,743,611
Advertising signs and notices	404,974	728,134	381,194	684,274
Auditors remuneration	224,376	236,319	-	-
Bank charges	143,363	187,684	127,183	177,242
EPWP Expenditures	1,034,976	-	1,034,976	-
LSA PEMA Interest costs	3,549,680	-	3,549,680	-
Consulting and professional fees	8,363,461	7,179,530	8,073,707	6,905,383
Consumables	428,362	577,991	417,888	570,123
Entertainment	237,652	266,526	223,511	254,853
Pensioners Medical Aid Contribution	1,057,667	840,085	1,057,667	840,085
Insurance	678,659	1,349,501	678,659	1,349,501
Lease rentals on operating lease	6,261,378	2,461,316	6,237,180	2,445,188
Levies	3,222,890	2,836,357	3,222,890	2,836,357
Magazines, books and periodicals	35,643	91,921	35,643	91,921
Operating costs general	5,051,332	2,370,262	5,051,332	2,370,262
Membership fees	1,755,681	1,123,568	1,755,681	1,123,568
Pest control	57,128	-	57,128	-
Fuel and oil	2,422,131	2,119,881	2,422,131	2,119,881
Postage and courier	40,092	110,980	40,092	110,980
Printing and stationery	525,741	602,998	480,249	585,069
Acturial gains and losses	2,348,489	-	2,348,489	-
Protective clothing	-	21,993	-	-
Security (Guarding of municipal property)	1,559,767	1,419,478	843,939	691,864
Software expenses	-	7,200	-	-
Staff welfare	244,698	433,749	244,698	433,749
Telephone and fax	4,616,927	2,970,452	4,516,704	2,866,212
Training	2,456,402	2,460,576	2,433,847	2,447,048
Electricity	79,881	89,399	-	-
Sewerage and waste disposal	5,913	5,792	-	-
Water	17,632	133,992	-	-
Refuse	104	1,031	-	-
Assessment rates	18,943	13,510	-	-
Uniforms	657,406	1,711,810	657,406	1,711,810
Petty cash written off	(449)	1,127	-	-
CCTV Surveillance	7,714,200	6,446,365	7,714,200	6,446,365
Tourism Development	-	574,457	-	574,457
Stock and material	773,736	1,063,136	773,736	1,063,136
Special programmes and projects	14,464,731	20,304,424	14,464,731	20,304,424
Sundry expenses	1,098,956	2,507,177	1,021,009	2,448,927
	73,117,764	64,992,332	71,430,792	63,196,290

West Rand District Municipality (Registration number DC 48) Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Econom	ic entity	Controlling entity		
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012	
30. Employee related costs					
Basic	84,388,176	75,602,873	82,936,536	74,294,191	
Bonus	6,406,200	5,579,922	6,406,200	5,579,922	
Medical aid - company contributions	8,552,204	7,728,710	8,552,204	7,728,710	
UIF	651,165	562,096	651,165	562,096	
WCA	1,162,752	4,941	1,162,752	4,941	
Leave pay provision charge	6,958,266	5,544,274	6,948,505	5,498,963	
Pension fund	15,679,825	13,865,117	15,679,825	13,865,117	
Group Insurance	1,321,301	1,192,746	1,321,301	1,192,746	
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and	6,005,061	5,910,165	6,005,061	5,884,814	
other allowances					
Overtime payments	16,912,654	15,748,161	16,907,654	15,746,865	
Acting allowances	244,324	593,544	244,324	593,544	
Housing benefits and allowances	1,270,788	1,287,890	1,270,788	1,287,890	
Standby and Nightshift Allowance	3,238,553	2,860,940	3,238,553	2,860,940	
	152,791,269	136,481,379	151,324,868	135,100,739	
Remuneration of Municipal Manager					
Annual Remuneration	1,168,896	1,083,420	1,168,896	1,083,420	
Car Allowance	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	
	1,300,896	1,215,420	1,300,896	1,215,420	
Remuneration of Chief Finance Officer					
Annual Remuneration	1,130,508	1,056,228	1,130,508	1,056,228	
Remuneration of Executive Manager Health, and Social	Services				
Annual Remuneration	1,130,508	1,056,228	1,130,508	1,056,228	
Remuneration of non executive directors					
Chaiperson	66,500	9.549	_	_	
Board Members	339,500	28,434	_	_	
	406,000	37,983			
	400,000	37,903	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Remuneration of Executive Manager Public Safety and E	Emergency Services				
Annual Remuneration	961,176	886,896	961,176	886,896	
Car Allowance	169,332	169,332	169,332	169,332	
	1,130,508	1,056,228	1,130,508	1,056,228	
31. Remuneration of councillors					
C					
Executive Major	517,997	476,507	517,997	476,507	
Deputy Executive Mayor	234,601	164,521	234,601	164,521	
Mayoral Committee Mombers	4,048,949	3,914,392	4,048,949	3,914,392	
Mayoral Committee Members		508,274	525,746	508,274	
	525,746			000,214	
Mayoral Committee Members Speaker Councillors	525,746 2,661,709	2,484,957	2,661,709	2,484,957	
Speaker					

Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

31. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

In-kind benefits

The Executive Mayor, Deputy Executive Mayor, Speaker and Mayoral Committee Members are full-time. Each is provided with an office and secretarial support at the cost of the Council.

The Executive Mayor is entitled to stay at the mayoral residence owned by Council at no cost. The Executive Mayor has use of a Council owned vehicle for official duties.

The Mayor has a bodyguard and a driver whereas the Speaker has a driver. The personnel costs are paid for by council.

32. Debt impairment

23,890,852	2,900,418 (597,138)	23,890,852	2,900,418 (597,138)
23,890,852	2,303,280	23,890,852	2,303,280
5,235,493	6,557,933	5,235,493	6,557,933
change transaction	ns amounted to	R 5,235,493.	
15,149,850	15,598,943	13,327,621	13,460,853
729,083	939,711	729,083	939,711
tax rate.			
28.00 %	28.00 %	- %	- %
(55.00)% 125.00 %	47.00 % (176.00)%	- % - %	- % - %
98.00 %	(101.00)%	- %	- %
1,482,936 194,315 32,645 1,709,896	1,335,313 196,815 33,230 1,565,358	1,482,936 194,315 32,645 1,709,896	1,335,313 196,815 33,230 1,565,358
	23,890,852 5,235,493 change transaction 15,149,850 729,083 tax rate. 28.00 % (55.00)% 125.00 % 98.00 % 1,482,936 194,315 32,645	- (597,138) 23,890,852 2,303,280 5,235,493 6,557,933 change transactions amounted to 15,149,850 15,598,943 729,083 939,711 tax rate. 28.00 % 28.00 % (55.00)% 47.00 % 125.00 % (176.00)% 98.00 % (101.00)% 1,482,936 1,335,313 194,315 196,815 32,645 33,230	- (597,138) - 23,890,852 2,303,280 23,890,852 5,235,493 6,557,933 5,235,493 change transactions amounted to R 5,235,493. 15,149,850 15,598,943 13,327,621 729,083 939,711 729,083 tax rate. 28.00 % 28.00 % - % (55.00)% 47.00 % - % 125.00 % (176.00)% - % 98.00 % (101.00)% - % 1,482,936 1,335,313 1,482,936 194,315 196,815 194,315 32,645 33,230 32,645

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economi	c entity	Controllin	g entity
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012
38. Grants and subsidies paid				
Other subsidies				
Westonaria Projects	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Mogale City Projects	-	5,002,593	-	5,002,593
Merafong City Projects WRDA	-	6,048,939	4,394,200	6,048,939 2,538,600
Randfontein projects	-	731,539	4,394,200	731,539
realitation can projects				
		13,783,071	4,394,200	16,321,671
39. Cash used in operations				
Deficit	(38,365,418)	(18,840,217)	(36,838,967)	(19,281,910)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation	15,149,850	15,598,943	13,327,621	13,460,853
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities	23,890,852	899,265 2,303,280	23,890,852	899,265 2,303,280
Debt impairment Movements in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	4,824,200	31,136,567	4,824,200	31,136,567
Movements in provisions	1,371,267	(714,964)	1,371,267	(714,964)
Movement in tax receivable and payable	33,353	(7 1 1,00 1)	-	(7 1 1,00 1)
Annual charge for deferred tax	722,001	(222,198)	_	_
Other non-cash items	(1,853,979)	(36,961,927)	(1,853,979)	(36,961,927)
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories	(24,368)	71,498	64,716	96,708
Receivables from exchange transactions	3,194,947	7,754,252	3,272,594	7,954,941
Consumer debtors	(23,890,852)	(1,479,784)	(23,890,852)	(1,479,784)
Current portion of long term receivables	10,611	(35,603)	10,611	(35,603)
Payables from exchange transactions	1,417,793	6,756,065	2,959,642	5,129,303
VAT	1,334,711	(5,583,736)	1,334,711	(5,583,736)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts Consumer deposits	(2,948,152)	(18,755,325) 5,690,801	(2,948,152)	(15,906,258) 5,690,801
Consumer deposits	(15,133,184)	(12,383,083)	(14,475,736)	(13,292,464)
	(13,133,104)	(12,303,003)	(14,473,730)	(13,232,404)

40. Contingencies

Below are the litigation which has been instuted against the Municipality:

Goscon-WRDM(Fire Brigade Krugersdorp) R 700,000 R 700,000 R 700,000 R 700,000 Summons by Mutual and Federal insurer of GOSCON owner property. Claim fire damage against fire brigade (veld fire- House caught fire) the plaintiff lost all the documents and personal belongings. the case is ongoing.

HR Potgieter-WRDM R 115 758 R 115,758 R 115 758 R 115,758
The plaintiff colided with the EMS vehicle of the municipality. Matter taken from Botha Sutherland Attorneys who acted on intsructions of Department of Health- no further action be plaintiff matter diaized

Cradle of Human Conservation group WRDM The plaintiff institued claim against the municipality	R 0	R 279,615	R 0	R279,615
Mogale City- WRDM Water sampled analysed.	R0	R 290,302	R0	R 290,302

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

41. Related parties

Relationships

Director Directors of WRDA Accounting Officer M.D. Mokoena Members of key management M.J. Ratlhogo

K.Ndlovu M.E. Koloi

Related party balances

Mogale City

Projects - 5,002,593

Randfontein

Projects - 731,539

Merafong City

Projects - 6,048,939

Westonaria

Projects - 2,000,000

The WRDM has a relationship with Randfontein, Merafong City, Westonaria local Municipality and WRDA which has resulted in the transfers by the WRDM during 2011/2012 financial year end

To the best of the WRDM knowledge and taking into account all disclosures made, no councillor or official has any direct or indirect personal or private business in any matter before the council, or acquired or stand to acquire any direct benefit from contract concluded with the municipality. All assets contributed for establishment of WRDA were at fair value. Mr B. Blake was elected as a councillor in the WRDM from 15 August 2011. No business will be done with blakes travel agency (Pty) ltd.

Compensation to director and other key management

	843,854	914,344	843,854	914,344
contribution plan				
Post-employment benefits - Pension - Defined	69,253	593,544	69,253	593,544
Short-term employee benefits	774,601	320,800	774,601	320,800

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Econom	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012	

42. Prior period errors

1. Current Provisions

Post retirement medical benefit plan that was wrongly classified under current provisions New Current Portion of long services awards that was never presented in AFS

2. Post Retirement medical benefit obligation (Current)

Benefit plan that was never that was never presented in AFS

3. Post retirement medical benefit obligation(non current)

Correction of calculation for post retirement medical benefit plan

4. Non Current Provisions

Correction of long services awards that was never presented in the AFS

5. Accumulated Surplus

Correction of errors identified for assets and post employement benefits. Change in useful life of assets of the municipality whereby the Accumulated depreciation expenses had to be written back.

6. Property Plant and Equipment

Fair value correction on council own own vehicles. Change in useful life of assets of the municipality whereby the Accumulated depreciation expenses had to be written back. The useful lives and residual values of Property Plant and Equipment were reassessed during the current year. Assets that were fully depreciated but still being utilised had their useful lives reassessed. This resulted in an adjustment of the prior period accumulated depreciation and depreciation figures.

7. Investment Property

Reviewal of usefull life on investment property

8. Depreciation Expenses

Change on the depreciation expenses as a result of change in useful life of assets

9. Deffered tax

In the prior year, a deferred tax asset was not raised as it was assumed that this asset would not be reversed in the short term. However, in the current year, the subsidy from the WRDM was significantly increased resulting in a taxable income. This together with the increased depreciation resulting from the reassessment of useful lives of assets (referred to above) has created a deferred tax liability in the current period. As a result, the deferred tax asset has been raised in the prior year.

The correction of the error(s) results in adjustments as follows:

Statement of financial position

Current provisions	-	(3,623,548)	-	(3,623,548)
Retirement benefit obligation(Current)	-	1,057,667	-	1,057,667
Retirement benefit obligation(Non current)	-	34,078,900	-	34,078,900
Non Current provisions	-	8,611,323	-	8,611,323
Opening Accumulated Surplus	-	(13,875,538)	-	(6,704,164)
Property plant and equipment	-	28,222,324	-	35,647,893
Investment Property	-	(2,808,476)	-	(2,808,476)
Government grants reserve	-	(3,749)	-	-
Revaluation reserve	-	(149,399)	-	-
Deferred tax	-	(399,845)	-	-

Statement of Financial Performance

Depreciation expense	- 2,467,984	-	3,063,081
Deffered tax	- 399,845	-	-
Surplus for the year	- (195,252)	-	-

43. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified.

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Econom	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012	

43. Comparative figures (continued)

Statement of financial position

Investment assets	- (78,388,185)	-	(78,388,185)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	- 78,388,185	-	78,388,185
Provisions Non-current	- (4,000,000)	-	(4,000,000)
Retirement benefit obligation	- 4,000,000	-	4,000,000
Other Reserves	- (510,547)	-	(510,547)
Government grants reserve	- (23,034,900)	-	(23,034,900)
Opening Accumulated Surplus	- 23,545,447	-	23,545,447

1. Investment and Cash & Cash Equivalents

For an investment to qualify as a cash equivalent it must be readily convertible into cash, it must have a short maturity date, and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. There is no guideline as to what is considered a short investment period, however the standard (**GRAP 2**) mentions a period of three months or less as an example. therefore the investments of the municipality qualifies to be classified as cash and cash equivalents as they are invested for 3 Months or less and can be withdrawn anytime.

2. Provisions Non Current and Retirement Benefit Obligation

According to **GRAP 25** Post employment medical should be classified as Retirement Benefit Obligation on the statement of financial position not as provisions.

3. Accumulated Surplus and Reserves

Paragraph 144 of Directive 4 states that all balances in reserves that are not represented by cash should be transferred to accumulated surplus deficit. Correction of assets

44. Risk management

Liquidity risk

The economic entity's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The economic entity manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

Economic entity

At June 30, 2013 Long term liabilities Trade and other payables	Less than 1 year 1,759,460 23,281,981	Between 1 and 5 years 5,241,812 21,864,188	Between 2 and 5 years -	Over 5 years
Controlling entity				
At June 30, 2013	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Long term liabilities Trade and other payables	1,759,460 22,838,196	5,241,812 19,878,554	- -	-

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

44. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and trade debtors. The entity only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party. The WRDA only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial instrument	Economic entity - 2013	Economic entity - 2012	Controlling entity - 2013	Controlling entity - 2012
Absa Bank	20,000,000	22,122,020	20,000,000	22,122,020
Standard Bank	2,261,189	22,417,459	-	22,122,316
First National Bank	20,000,000	34,143,849	20,000,000	34,143,849

45. Going concern

The annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

46. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

46. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure				
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	-	2,486	-	1,802
Assessment process late which led to interest of R398 and penalit came as a result of postal workers strike which affected delivery or		ne interest paym	ent of R684 on	the invoices
47. Irregular expenditure				
Opening balance Add: Irregular Expenditure - current year	3,958,107 -	3,610,261 347,846	851,592 -	503,746 347,846
-	3,958,107	3,958,107	851,592	851,592
Analysis of expenditure awaiting condonation per age classifi	ication			
Current year Prior years	- 3,958,107	347,846 3,610,261	- 851,592	347,846 503,746
	3,958,107	3,958,107	851,592	851,592
48. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Man	agement Act			
Contributions to organised local government				
Opening balance Current year subscription / fee	1,729,424 (1,729,424)	1,035,103 (1,035,103)	1,729,424 (1,729,424)	1,035,103 (1,035,103)
	-	-	-	-

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Notes to the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

	Econom	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2013	2013 2012		2012	

48. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)

Material losses through criminal conduct

Opening balance	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	-
Amount paid - previous years	-	4,000,000	-	4,000,000
	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000

The Accounting Officer opened a criminal case with the SAPS in terms of MFMA section 52. the alleged incumbent resigned and has pleaded guilty and the judgement will be passed by court in September 2013. Furthermore civimatter will be pursueded to recover the WRDM losses. The internal personnel will undergo disciplinary procedures.

Audit fees

Opening balance Current year subscription / fee Amount paid - current year	36,182 1,753,436 (1,789,618)	68,571 2,224,035 (2,256,424)	36,182 1,529,060 (1,565,242)	68,571 1,987,716 (2,020,105)
		36,182	-	36,182
PAYE and UIF				
Opening balance Current year subscription / fee	30,034,956 (30,034,956)	22,105,077 (22,105,077)	30,034,956 (30,034,956)	22,105,077 (22,105,077)
	-	-	-	-
Pension and Medical Aid Deductions				
Opening balance Current year subscription / fee	24,232,029 (24,232,029)	32,295,037 (32,295,037)	24,232,029 (24,232,029)	32,295,037 (32,295,037)
	<u> </u>			
VAT				
VAT receivable	4,468,865	5,803,576	4,468,865	5,803,576

VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in note.

All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.

49. Utilisation of Long-term liabilities reconciliation

Long-term liabilities raised Used to finance property, plant and equipment	5,030,270	8,196,901	5,030,270	8,196,901
	(6,751,163)	(8,196,901)	(6,751,163)	(8,196,901)
	(1,720,893)	-	(1,720,893)	

Long-term liabilities have been utilized in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act. Sufficient cash has been set aside to ensure that long-term liabilities can be repaid on redemption date.

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Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013

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Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012	

50. Deviation from supply chain management regulations

Paragraph 12(1)(d)(i) of Government gazette No. 27636 issued on 30 May 2005 states that a supply chain management policy must provide for the procurement of goods and services by way of a competitive bidding process.

Paragraph 36 of the same gazette states that the accounting officer may dispense with the official procurement process in certain circumstances, provided that he records the reasons for any deviations and reports them to the next meeting of the accounting officer and includes a note to the annual consolidated financial statements.

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Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

50. Deviation from supply chain management regulations (continued)

The 2011/2012 deviation amount was R 4, 238, 608 whereas the 2012/2013 amount is R 1 492 462, which represents a reduction of 184%

ITEM NO D1/12-13

DESCRIPTION Microsoft active directory and exchange AWARDED TO First Technology Group AMOUNT R 144,000

SECTION/REASON Sole Provider

ITEM NO D2/12-13

DESCRIPTION D340 4 W Ergo line digital instrument

AWARDED TO Gijima Ast
AMOUNT R 25,764
SECTION/REASON Sole Provider

ITEM NO D3/12-13

DESCRIPTION Electrical Fault at the main entrance

AWARDED TO Balete Trading AMOUNT R 2,109 SECTION/REASON Urgent

ITEM NO D4/12-13

DESCRIPTION Towing of vehicle (Fire Truck Reg: HRR 988 GP) from Merafong to Randfontein

AWARDED TO Rieks Towing
AMOUNT R 3,648
SECTION/REASON Urgent

ITEM NO D5/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs for vehicle (Fire Truck Reg: WYK 167 GP) Turbo

AWARDED TO Mercedes Benz Centurion

AMOUNT R 57,024.13 SECTION/REASON Sole Provider

ITEM NO D6/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of vehicle (Fire Truck Reg: WYK 152 GP) Clutch

AWARDED TO Mercedes Benz Centurion

AMOUNT R 34,826.59 SECTION/REASON Sole Provider

ITEM NO D7/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of vehicle (Fire Truck Reg: KBS 422 GP) Brake System

AWARDED TO Marce Fire Fighting Technologies

AMOUNT R 24,295.78 SECTION/REASON Urgent

ITEM NO D8/12-13

DESCRIPTION Towing of vehicle (Fire Truck Reg: WYK 165 GP) from Westonaria to Centurion

AWARDED TO Rieks Towing AMOUNT R 5,016.00

SECTION/REASON Urgent

ITEM NO D9/12-13

DESCRIPTION Towing of vehicle (Fire Truck Reg: WYK 152 GP) from Krugersdorp to Centurion

AWARDED TO Rieks Towing AMOUNT R 5,016.00

SECTION/REASON Urgent

ITEM NO D10/12-13

DESCRIPTION Payment of the 2011/12 annual license fee for the computer programme used by the Human

Resources Unit.

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Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012	

50. Deviation from supply chain management regulations (continued)

AWARDED TO Vizual Solutions
AMOUNT R 23.350

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM process

ITEM NO D11/12-13

DESCRIPTION Payment of court costs in terms of High Court order regarding land invasion case at portion 26 of the

farm Kromdraai 520JQ against the WRDM AWARDED TO Mabuza Attorneys

AMOUNT R 211,212.14

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM process

ITEM NO D12/12-13

DESCRIPTION Service of Holmatro equipment and replacement of old coolings AWARDED TO Holmatro Fire

Raiders

AMOUNT R 9,188.97 SECTION/REASON Sole Provider

ITEM NO D13/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of vehicle Mercedes Bank Atego- Reg: WYK 152 GP

AWARDED TO Mercedes Benz Centurion AMOUNT R 5,486.45

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM process

ITEM NO D14/12-13

DESCRIPTION Payment of court costs in terms of High Court order regarding land invasion case at portion 26 of the

farm Kromdraai 520JQ against the WRDM

AWARDED TO Mabuza Attorneys AMOUNT R 26,662.35

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM process

ITEM NO D15/12-13
DESCRIPTION Electrical repairs

AWARDED TO MP Royal Trading Enterprise

AMOUNT R 2, 265.10 SECTION/REASON Emergency

ITEM NO D16/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of vehicle Mercedes Bank Atego- Reg: WYK 145 GP

AWARDED TO West Rand Diesel & Auto Electrical

AMOUNT R 6,708.00 SECTION/REASON Emergency

ITEM NO D17/12-13

DESCRIPTION Supply and delivery of complete Gas Fire Suppression system including automatic discharges and

alarm devices for the WRDM

AWARDED TO Stanley Security Solutions

AMOUNT R 71,318.02

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM process

ITEM NO D18/12-13

DESCRIPTION Services of the TNT Hydraulic Rescue Set

AWARDED TO Marce Fire Fighting
AMOUNT R 5,971.31
SECTION/REASON Sole Provider

ITEM NO D20/12-13

DESCRIPTION Services of the TNT Hydraulic Rescue Motor

AWARDED TO Marce Fire Fighting
AMOUNT R 25,991.44
SECTION/REASON Sole Provider

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Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

50. Deviation from supply chain management regulations (continued)

ITEM NO D21/12-13

DESCRIPTION Supply and Delivery of 60 fluorescent lights

AWARDED TO Electrical Centre West Rand

AMOUNT R 30.396.96

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM process

ITEM NO D22/12-13

DESCRIPTION Supply and delivery of 220 T Shirts for the OR Tambo Games

AWARDED TO Eclipse Stationers AMOUNT R 38,495.52

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM process

ITEM NO D23/12-13

DESCRIPTION Supply and delivery of sporting gear for the OR Tambo games AWARDED TO Maimane

construction and projects

AMOUNT R 62, 249.70

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM process

ITEM NO D24/12-13

DESCRIPTION Supply and delivery of Cricket Hats for the OR Tambo games AWARDED TO Face of Earth Trading

and Projects

AMOUNT R 31,820.72

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM process

ITEM NO D25/12-13

DESCRIPTION Supply and delivery of track suits for the OR Tambo games

AWARDED TO N1 H Communications

AMOUNT R 127,200

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM process

ITEM NO D26/12-13

DESCRIPTION Additional modules for CPMD AWARDED TO WITS Business School

AMOUNT R 27,500

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM process

ITEM NO D27/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of Mercedez Benz Atego. Reg WYK 152 GP

AWARDED TO West Rand Diesel AMOUNT R 13,805.40

SECTION/REASON Emergency

ITEM NO D28/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of Mercedes Benz Atego. Reg WYK 158 GP

AWARDED TO Marce Fire Fighting Technology

AMOUNT R 11,570.21 SECTION/REASON Emergency

ITEM NO D29/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of Mercedez Benz Atego. Reg WYK 152 GP (Leaking water tank)

AWARDED TO Marce Fire Fighting Technology

AMOUNT R 22,290.80 SECTION/REASON Emergency

ITEM NO D30/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of Mercedez Benz Atego. Reg WYK 145 GP

AWARDED TO Marce Fire Fighting Technology

AMOUNT R 14,535.00 SECTION/REASON Emergency

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Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012

50. Deviation from supply chain management regulations (continued)

ITEM NO D31/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of Fire Truck. Reg HRR 990 GP

AWARDED TO West Rand Diesel AMOUNT R 53,876.19 Emergency

ITEM NO D32/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of burnt electrical cables at public safety department

AWARDED TO Golden Electricity Plumbing

AMOUNT R 3,500.00 SECTION/REASON Emergency

ITEM NO D33/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of Mercedez Benz (gear box). Reg WYK 152 GP

AWARDED TO Mercedez Benz S.A AMOUNT R 25,478.73

SECTION/REASON Emergency

ITEM NO D34/12-13

DESCRIPTION Compiling additional information for the MBD submission and review the strategic plan of the 2016

Vision

AWARDED TO Modiro-Pascal Moloi Consulting

AMOUNT R 232,320.00

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM process

ITEM NO D35/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of Izusu KB250- Reg no: BV 23 DR GP(Brakes)

AWARDED TO Venter Motors
AMOUNT R 232,320.00
SECTION/REASON Emergency

ITEM NO D36/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of vehicle Toyota Dyna- Reg no: TVN 012 GP

AWARDED TO Auto 2000 AMOUNT R 4,101.00

SECTION/REASON Impractical to follow SCM proccess

ITEM NO D37/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of vehicle - Reg no: MKD 112 GP

AWARDED TO West Rand Diesel AMOUNT R 18,371.10

SECTION/REASON Emergency (no fire engines available in Mogale City)

ITEM NO D38/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of vehicle Mercedez Benz Atego- Reg no: WYK 145 GP

AWARDED TO Marce Fire Fighting Technology

AMOUNT R 33,803.96

SECTION/REASON Vehicle manufactured by Marce

ITEM NO D39/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of vehicle Mercedez Benz Atego- Reg no: WYK 152 GP

AWARDED TO Mercedez Benz S.A

AMOUNT R 25,478.73

SECTION/REASON Vehicle must be repaired as soon as possible to ensure effective serice delivery

ITEM NO D40/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs to TNT Haudrolic rescue services

AWARDED TO Marce Fire Fighting Technology

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Figures in Rand	2013	2012	2013	2012	

50. Deviation from supply chain management regulations (continued)

AMOUNT R 5,961.56

SECTION/REASON Vehicle to be repaired as soon as possible to ensure effective service delivery

ITEM NO D41/12-13

DESCRIPTION Labour relations workshop for the Municipal Manager

AWARDED TO Envision International

AMOUNT R 15,958.86 SECTION/REASON Sole provider

ITEM NO D42/12-13

DESCRIPTION Repairs of TNT rescue equipment AWARDED TO Marce Fire Fighting Technology

AMOUNT R 7,710.90

SECTION/REASON Vehicle to be repaired as soon as possible to ensure effective service delivery

ITEM NO D43/12-13

DESCRIPTION National human resources management conference

AWARDED TO SALGA
AMOUNT R 6,000
SECTION/REASON Sole provider

ITEM NO D44/12-13

DESCRIPTION Training for creditors controllers and salaries officers(GRAP)

AWARDED TO IMFO
AMOUNT R 3,648.00
SECTION/REASON Sole provider

ITEM NO D45/12-13

DESCRIPTION Conference Venue for the transformation breakaway session

AWARDED TO Cecile ScheepersT/A Usambara

AMOUNT R 83,790 SECTION/REASON Time constraints

ITEM NO D46/12-13
DESCRIPTION Audit Risk Indaba

AWARDED TO IMFO
AMOUNT R 7,620.00
SECTION/REASON Sole provider